



USER GROUP

CONNECTION

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Willamette Apple Connection, Inc.
An Apple II & Compatible User Education Group
P. O. Box 7252 . Salem, OR 97303-0053 . (503) 585-0811

A Is for Apple: Apple II GS System Software 4.0

If 4.0 brings to mind a perfect score, the version number of Apple's latest system software for the Apple II GS computer is more than a happy coincidence. For speed, power, and performance, version 4.0 scores straight A's. The first A goes to GS/OS(TM), the first 16-bit, native mode operating system developed to take full advantage of the hardware capabilities of the Apple II GS. GS/OS speeds disk access, improves boot time and program launch time, and increases the performance of disk intensive applications. GS/OS also allows applications to directly access data from a wide range of guest file systems, including the ISO/High Sierra file standard, via File System Translators. An added feature is the ability to access file systems that support very large files and storage media (up to 4 gigabytes). GS/OS is compatible with Apple II GS ProDOS(TM) 16 and will run applications that follow ProDOS 16 design guidelines.

The second A goes to the Finder(TM) operating system software for better overall desktop performance.

Continued on Page 3 (GS/OS)

The 1988 User Group Advisory Council: Setting the Direction by Ellen Leanse

"I'm not sure most User Group members are aware of the User Group Connection."
"Dealers are becoming more responsive to User Groups."
"The Connection is great, but we need a contact in a local Apple office."
"Get us a color LaserWriter(R)!"
"Next to developer speakers, demo disks are the best thing."

How does Apple know where to turn with the User Group Connection program? What input sets our sails and puts us on course for the upcoming year? Articles we read in User Group newsletters, messages sent to us over AppleLink(R), input from national on-line networks, and face-to-face contact with the User Group community all of this contributes to setting the Connection's direction. But, every now and then, we need detailed answers to specific questions. We need an exchange between User Group representatives and their many supporters at Apple.

Continued on Page 4 (Advisory Council)

Life Begins at 40 (megabytes) by Scott Knaster, Writer-Engineer

Recently, Spy Magazine, an intentionally humorous publication, ran an article describing the phenomenon of "coasting." This is when a person or institution achieves some success, then lives off that success for a long, long, time. The article described many examples of brilliant coasters, but decorum and the Apple Law Department prevent me from mentioning them here.

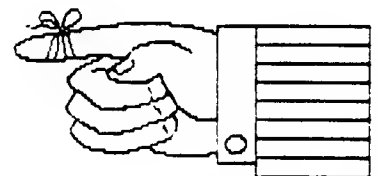
The article about coasting got me thinking about the concept as it applies to the personal computer industry, and Apple in particular. I started to wonder if Apple was doing any unnecessary coasting with its product lines. After pondering this question for about three seconds, it became obvious that Apple's products aren't candidates for coasting. Apple's product line changes a lot. Here are some examples.

The original Apple II computer was limited to 48K RAM and 40 characters per line of video. As time went by, various geniuses dreamt up ways to evolve the Apple II by adding more RAM, first to 64K, then well beyond that; a clever floppy disk drive was created, followed years later by a hard disk; the video was expanded to handle a more respectable 80 characters (upper and lower case, by the way). Finally, the technological piece de resistance was created when the Apple II GS system appeared, with its enhanced graphics, superb sound, and advanced user interface tools.

The Macintosh computer has also come a long way in its relatively short life. (How many million instructions per second can your 4-year old do?) The original Macintosh, with its 128K of RAM and 400K of disk, was a wonderful piece of art that turned out to be a little underpowered. So, over the next four years, it got empowered.

Continued on Page 3 (Life at 40mb)

Just a friendly
reminder that
membership
dues for 1989



are now being accepted. The dues are \$15.00 for the year. Please take the time to mail them into the P.O. Box today! Make checks payable to "Willamette Apple Connection, Inc."

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MEETINGS - Regular Membership

The Regular Membership Meeting is held on the third Thursday of the month, with a start time of 7:00 p.m. The meeting is held on the Chemeketa Community College campus, in Building 2, Room 113. **The general public is encouraged to attend.**

MEETINGS - Board of Directors

The Board of Directors Meeting is held on the first Thursday of the month, with a start time of 7:30 p.m. The meeting location will be announced at the prior Regular Membership Meeting.

QUICK CONNECT REPRINT

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User Group MAGIC

by Pete Sauerborn

Some people just don't understand the nature of User Groups. They find it difficult to figure out why people would volunteer a lot of time and effort to make their User Group work or spend their free time at countless User Group meetings and events. They don't understand why there are over 1000 of these Apple User Groups all across the United States. The answer: User Group magic. It's the same magic that catalyzed the formation of Apple Computer, Inc. at the Homebrew Computer Club and led to the tremendous growth of Apple User Groups that we are experiencing today.

Bill Fernandez, a Homebrew club member and Apple Computer's first "real" employee, sees User Groups as the vehicle for completing Apple's dream of getting the power of computing into the hands of all people. To illustrate his point, Bill remembers working in Steve Job's garage one day when Woz returned from a Homebrew meeting. "Steve told me that some kid at the meeting did a great color demo in BASIC on the Apple(R) I computer. To Steve, this was the most thrilling thing that could possibly happen. This kid turned out to be Chris Espinosa, Apple employee number 8." The story illustrates that technology is not really complete until it is taken to the limit the way Chris did with the Apple I, and the way other User Group members are continuing to do today.

Computer clubs like Homebrew are products of the mini/micro computer revolution. At the time the Homebrew Computer Club was founded, the awesome power of computing was being put into the hands of ordinary people for the first time. Some people quickly realized the potential for this power and they got together in User Groups to share the excitement of this wonderful new era.

Today, instead of doing great color demos in BASIC, User Group members are doing amazing things with products such as HyperCard(R). Bill, who was a key member of the HyperCard design team, gets an "incredibly uplifting" feeling every time he sees someone do great things with a tool he helped create. While Apple and third-party developers can create products with a potential for greatness, that potential can only be realized when User Group members share their knowledge and expertise.

In a sense, User Groups today are not that much different than the Homebrew Computer Club of a decade ago. There is a technological renaissance going on and this is an exciting time for all us involved in it. As Bill sees it, this is like no other time in the history of mankind. Along with the technology, attitudes are changing and User Groups are the manifestation of this new attitude. "With technology the way it is," says Bill, "there will be no 'buyer beware' attitude in the future. People will no longer accept 100 different standards. They will work together toward a common goal and succeed to the extent they can cooperate and share with

others." Just like the early Homebrew members, User Groups like you recognize this need to work together and to teach and learn from one another. Combining that attitude with the great existing and future products produced by Apple and third-party developers, User Groups will continue to extend the frontiers of the technology. That's what User Group magic is all about. People helping people to discover and learn with Apple computers.

There is a technological renaissance going on . . . this is like no other time in the history of mankind. (QC)

Apple Computer Clubs Connection by Judy Chang

The votes are in and by all counts, the entries submitted in this year's National Merit Competition were all impressive, and the winning entries were outstanding! The students and teachers who participated from primary and secondary schools across the U.S. and Canada made this, the fifth annual contest sponsored by Apple Computer Clubs, a great success. In addition to winning Apple computer systems as prizes, the talented students and teachers, representing 16 schools, received an all-expense-paid weekend in Washington D.C. June 25th to 28th. There, they exhibited their projects and participated in sight-seeing, special events, and computer workshops. Part of the exciting victory celebration included a Congressional breakfast on Capitol Hill and an Awards ceremony and banquet attended by leaders in the fields of computers and education, as well as Apple corporate representatives and the press. As a special treat, Steve Wozniak, creator of the Apple computer, was on hand throughout the weekend to share his humor and words of computing wisdom.

But that's not all. One student (David Harris, Murray Junior High School, Ridgecrest, California), one adult (Beverly Bohn, Maple Park Middle School, Kansas City, Missouri), and one club (Indian Hills/Stilwell Junior High Computer Club, Des Moines, Iowa) from among the winning projects represented in Washington was judged and selected on-site as Grand Prize Winners. These winners will travel to San Francisco this fall to exhibit their projects at AppleFest(R), a national computer show and conference for the education and home constituencies.

The Apple Computer Clubs' National Merit Competition is open to all Apple Computer Clubs members, both students and teachers. Since the competition encompasses a wide range of categories--from community involvement projects and theme-related curriculums, to special computer-integrated learning and BASIC programming--anyone can win, computer novice or expert. General rules and guidelines for the Merit Competition are available by writing Apple Computer Clubs, 20525 Mariani Avenue, M/S 36AA, Cupertino, CA 95014.

The entries submitted in this year's National Merit Competition were all impressive, and the winning entries were outstanding! (QC)

GS/OS

(continued from
page 1)



Extensively
revised to

support GS/OS, the new Finder provides a more informative interface so users can better manage their desktop environment. The Finder supports ProDOS 8, ProDOS 16, and GS/OS file systems, allowing users to run a wide range of applications.

The third A is shared by two new utilities: the Advanced Disk Utility and the Installer. The Advanced Disk Utility, with an easy-to-use graphics-based interface, offers capabilities such as initializing, erasing, and partitioning hard disks. It is now possible to have more than one file system on a single hard disk. The Installer is an application that allows users to customize startup disks to match their system configuration. For example, the Installer can be used to add the appropriate system file to a startup disk for connecting a SCSI hard disk or CD-ROM drive to the Apple IIGS. The Installer also insures system software integrity by updating associated system files to the correct version, freeing the user from manually updating system files.

Apple IIGS System Software 4.0 requires 512K RAM and ROM version 01, and is available as a stand-alone product as well as with the Apple IIGS accessory kit. This release allows Apple IIGS owners to improve the performance of their systems and add value to their computer investment, while providing them with a powerful, versatile system software platform for future Apple IIGS software products.

Version 4.0 adds up to 2 disks (System Disk and System Tools), 2 manuals (Apple IIGS System Disk User's Guide and Apple IIGS System Tools), and a lot more power for the Apple IIGS user. For more information, see your authorized Apple dealer. (QC)

Life at 40 mb

(continued from page 1)

The tool box and operating system were juiced up, first with the hierarchical file system, then with MultiFinder software, hard disks were incorporated into everyday life, greater flexibility was added with the slots in the Macintosh SE and Macintosh II, too. You can now buy a Macintosh that's so powerful, it will make your head explode (kids, don't try this at home).

As the computers have evolved, Apple has also been busy with peripherals and other goodies. These range from the first redoubtable thermal and daisywheel printers to today's nifty LaserWriter(R) and ImageWriter(R) printers, from the memorable Apple II Graphics Tablet to the amazing AppleCD SC (CD-ROM drive). The AppleTalk system has expanded our computing to another dimension, the one that stretches from your computer over the wall to your coworker's. Of course, not all of the new products along the way have achieved their intended success. Decorum, as well as threats by the engineers to beat me up, prohibit my mentioning them here, but at least we tried.

After looking all around for signs of coasting, I decided that Apple's product development is actually accelerating, not running on empty. In this industry, there's no room for coasting. If you coast, you'll find yourself blown off the road by some other speed demon . . . like Apple!

Reprinted with permission from Apple viewpoints, a weekly newsletter published by Apple for Apple developers. (QC)

Advisory Council (continued from Page 1)

And we need a forecast for User Group priorities in the coming year. That's when we call together 15 representatives from the Apple User Group population and ask them for their feedback on our direction.

We call this gathering the "Apple User Group Advisory Council" a two-day session dedicated to building exchange between all of Apple and recognized leaders from the entire Apple User Group community. This year's Council - Apple's third - took place in San Jose, California, immediately following the January MACWORLD(R)Expo, and covered nearly 200 discussion topics. After an inspiring opening by Apple President and Chief Executive Officer John Sculley, the agenda focused first on the User Group Connection - successes, new ideas, areas for improvement - and then moved on to a more comprehensive exploration of Apple's products and messages.

In reviewing the Connection program, Council members advised Apple that, although the "connection" was strong, there were issues we should focus on in the coming year. More outreach to members was a key concept, with Council members reporting that "many User Group members have no idea that Apple supports them." Other input indicated that Apple could contribute to User Group growth through improved media awareness, and that User Group leaders could benefit from an exchange with Apple's field officers across the country. These ideas, and many more of value, will be integrated into our development plans for the coming year.

From discussions with the Apple dealers and developers who participated in the Council, we learned that relations between dealers and User Groups had improved greatly in the past year, but that both parties would benefit from increased understanding and interaction. We also learned that User Group and developer interaction was at an all-time high, with a majority of developers recognizing the value of involvement with User Groups and expressing openness to national or local opportunities for involvement. User Groups, developers told us, are becoming increasingly important as key communications resources and partners. Out of the dealer discussion rose one direct message to Apple: that of increased involvement with Apple's local offices and people. This message was heard by Apple people throughout the session, and, significantly, by Apple CEO John Sculley as he opened the session, and Chief Operating Officer Del Yocam as he closed it. Both executives indicated their support of increased regional involvement.

Council members also provided input on products, sharing numerous technical and market insights with Apple's product development and marketing teams. This discussion provided Apple people with direct input on product direction, applications, and visions of future technology uses. These messages, coupled with User Group input from other sources, will guide Apple in its exploration of new products and solutions in the market it serves.

Unlike previous Councils, input from this third gathering did not stop as the 15 participants said their farewells on the last day of the session. A special AppleLink address - UGAC\$ - was established to facilitate ongoing communications between Apple, the entire User Group community, other interested parties, and the Council members. Any User Group leader currently using AppleLink can use this address to directly query Council members, or Apple, on any part of the discussion.

Furthermore, because the Council was "technographed" - documented interactively using Macintosh technology (see this issue's "Technography" article), Apple has a centralized record of the Council from which decisions and actions can be carried out.

This Council set a new standard for User Group exchange with Apple. Apple participants were awed by the savvy - technical, practical, and creative - of the Council members. They reflected very favorably on the entire User Group community and its growing value to Apple.

Look for updates on the User Group Advisory Council results in future issues of Quick Connect. (QC)

Plus One More--The Apple IIc Plus

The Apple(R) II family adds up to a lot more power and productivity now that a new arrival has entered the equation: the Apple IIc Plus. Announced September 16th at the AppleFest(R) exposition in San Francisco, the new addition represents the best solution for home education and family productivity for first-time computer buyers. The Apple IIc Plus continues to offer the most important features of the Apple II family at an affordable price. Versatility, ease of use, and software compatibility are combined with several new features in one compact, lightweight, and elegantly designed package.

True to its name, the Apple IIc Plus includes more features than its older counterpart. Among them is an internal, 3.5-inch, high-capacity (800 kilobytes) disk drive with a pushbutton for motorized ejection of the disk. This drive gives the Apple IIc Plus a disk storage capacity over five times that of previous Apple IIc models, as well as: - greater speed when maneuvering through applications, - the ability to put more than one application on a disk, and - the capacity to run larger and more complex applications.

Additionally, the Apple IIc Plus now supports not only the UniDisk (TM) 3.5-inch and Apple 5.25-inch external drives, but also the Apple 3.5-inch external drive.

Another plus is the computer's internal power supply. Completely self-contained, it makes the Apple IIc Plus highly transportable. Like its older brother, the new machine includes a handle that not only makes it easy to carry, but locks into a downward position to provide a stable inclined keyboard for typing convenience.

If you're counting on speed, you won't be disappointed. A selectable 4 megahertz or 1 megahertz clock speed increases performance when calculating spreadsheets, transferring data, performing RAM card operations, or writing directly to the screen. Most graphics applications will run faster, too.

And you can count on Apple to maintain compatibility between the Apple IIc Plus and other Apple products, as well as with existing software applications. For example, cabling has been standardized with the Apple IIGS(R) and all Macintosh(R) CPUs for connecting peripherals to their built-in serial ports. And great care has been taken to ensure that existing Apple IIc software applications work with the Apple IIc Plus and take full advantage of the new features. By working with a large number of developers early in the product's development process, Apple was able to announce at AppleFest that over 500 software applications for the Apple IIc Plus are now available on 3.5-inch disks.

The sum total of the Apple IIc Plus adds up to a great machine at a great price--only \$675 for the CPU (manufacturer's suggested retail price). For more information, see your nearest authorized Apple dealer. (QC)

From Homebrew Computer Club to Thousands of People Like You

by Terry Mock

Back in the fall of 1985 when The Apple User Group Connection was just starting out, there were about 500 User Groups. Today, there are more than 1000 and the number continues to grow. Within less than three years, the number of User Groups has doubled. We've come a long way since the Homebrew Computer Club of the 1970s where Apple Computer had its beginnings. So to mark this important milestone in the history of Apple Computer and Apple User Groups, we declared July 8th the official "1000th User Group Day."

"What does reaching the 1000th mark mean for User Groups across the country? It means that User Groups as a united, lobbying force now have strength in numbers. It means that we have outgrown the stereotype of hackers and hobbyists using computers to play games and become today's power user putting computers to work in all aspects of daily life--from office to home. It also means that we've expanded from our grassroots origins and local community orientation and ventured into other realms, such as higher education, all areas of government, small businesses, and large corporations.

With these significant changes in User Group orientation, Apple Corporate and the User Group Connection have also changed to meet your needs. Today, we are now serving three distinct market segments: Higher Education, Business and Government, and Community User Groups. What does reaching the 1000th mark mean to Apple? It means giving User Groups the recognition they deserve for being loyal to Apple, as well as being dedicated to maintaining User Group ideals--ideals such as the exchange of product and technical information, the sharing of resources, and the desire to help and learn from others. It also means higher visibility for User Groups within Apple, since on July 8th, The Apple User Group Connection is sponsoring a company-wide event to celebrate the 1000th User Group.

And on that day, we're focusing the limelight on the three User Groups who registered and brought us to the 1000 mark. The 999th User Group is IUP MUG at Indiana University in Pennsylvania, an on-campus group with 14 charter members founded by two associate professors. The 1001st User Group is GS4U, a small but enthusiastic Apple IIGS(R) computer User Group in Mansfield, Ohio boasting four members and four Apple IIGS systems. The 1000th User Group (drumroll, please!) is EPRI MUG, a 100-member group from the Electric Power Research Institute in Palo Alto, California. This group's members represent technical, marketing, and administrative Macintosh(R) computer users in the nation's largest electronic power generation agency.

But indeed, the celebration belongs to User Groups everywhere--all 1000 of you! So to all of you, we say thanks for being there! You've done us proud! Reaching the 1000th mark... means higher visibility for User Groups within Apple. (QC)

Did You Know?

- By July of 1980, there was a Macintosh processor, display, and keyboard running in the Macintosh lab.
- On July 27, 1980, a professional racing car sponsored by Apple Computer made its debut in the IMSA Grand Touring event at Sears Point International Raceway in Sonoma, California.
- July 6, 1981 was the day Apple began airing commercials featuring Dick Cavett as spokesman for Apple products.
- By July 18, 1983, roughly \$21 million worth of computers and equipment were shipped to more than 9,000 California public schools as part of the "Kids Can't Wait" program.
- On August 20, 1979, Apple announced the lowest cost extended warranty for personal and small business computers.
- This August, Steve Wozniak celebrates his 38th birthday.
- On September 5, 1977, the first Apple II system was shipped to Europe from Canada. Two weeks later, the first Apple International Show took place in Paris.
- In September of 1979, the Macintosh project, code named "Annie," formally began, although informal work had begun as early as late 1978. The code name was changed to "Macintosh" not only to avoid using only female names for products, but because the project leader's (Jef Raskin) favorite apples were McIntosh apples.
- Apple unveiled the Lisa(R) in September of 1983 and introduced the \$6996 version.
- On September 10, 1984, Apple lowered the price of the Macintosh 128K to \$2195 and introduced the Macintosh 512, nicknamed the "Fat Mac," three months before its scheduled announcement at a suggested retail price of \$3195.
- September 30 marks the end of Apple's fiscal year and the day the numbers are totaled. The number of Apple II computers sold by this date in Apple's first three years were: 570 in 1977, 7,600 in 1978, 35,100 in 1979, and 130,000 in 1980. Between 1978 and 1980, revenues had risen from \$7.8 million to \$117.9 million. (QC)

**MERRY
CHRISTMAS**

Apple DOS 3.3

by

Bobby Coy Copyright 1988

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The INIT command is one of the first that one needs to learn in DOS 3.3. It is important to remember that this command should not be used with any disk that contains programs or files that you are going to keep. The INIT command syntax is INIT program name, SNumber, Dnumber, Vnumber.

INIT example: INIT hello,D1,V001

INITialize the disk in drive 1 with a start-up program called HELLO and the volume number of 001. You can also do something like this: INIT HELLO,S6,D1,V123

The S6 is equal to the slot i.e.: (slot 6). This is done if you have more than one disk or more disks in other slots. The purpose of this command is to format a new disk so that you may use it with Apple DOS (Disk Operating System) 3.3. They're a few rules that you have to remember when using the INIT command.

1. The program name parameter is required.
2. If no Volume number is given a default value of 254 is used.
3. The drive number is optional but should be used.
4. This command deletes all data (files) on the disk..

Init Tips

Diskettes must be initialized with a start-up program. Apple start-up programs are always called HELLO. To initialize a disk do the following:

Put a disk in Drive 1 and close the door. If you have more than one drive it is always best to open the drive door on the second drive to make sure that you don't accidentally INIT the wrong disk and delete good data. Catalog the disk first to make sure that the disk is blank. You may want to use a program like COPY II+ to double check a disk first, to make sure that the disk hasn't been formatted in PRODOS. More data has been lost by someone thinking that a disk is blank when it actually has been formatted in a different operating system [editors note: AMEN]. If the disk is new or formatted in something other than DOS 3.3 you will get an I/O error when you type CATALOG (RETURN). Now type in the following HELLO program. First of all type NEW. This command will clear the memory, so nothing else will be saved as part of the HELLO program.

```
10 HOME : REM THIS WILL SEND THE CURSER TO
THE TOP LEFT OF THE SCREEN
20 PRINT "WORKING DISK" : REM THIS WILL BE
PRINTED AT THE TOP OF THE SCREEN
30 PRINT "V001"
```

40 END

Now you are ready to initialize the disk by typing the following: INIT HELLO,S6,D1,V001

This should take about 30 seconds. After the disk stops and the light goes out you can type CATALOG and the screen will read disk volume 001.

A 002 HELLO

Now to see if this HELLO program works turn off the computer and insert the new initialized disk in drive 1 and turn on the computer, or you can type PR6 and then press (RETURN).

Save Command

The save command is used to save a program (or a file as Apple calls it). The save command is the only way you can save a program to disk. To save a file all you have to do is type save filename, slot,drive An example of this is: save myprogram,s6,d1. This saves the program to slot 6, Drive 1, under the name of myprogram. When you save a file it copies it from the computers memory to disk. There is a few more things that you should know about the save command.

1. When you save the file that is in memory you must give it a name.
2. The file name can be up to 30 characters long and it must start with an alphabetic character (A thru Z no numbers).
3. If there is a file (program) on the disk with the same name it will be deleted and the new file (program of the same name will take it's place.
4. The only other thing is that the slot, Drive, and the Volume are optional but if you do add the they must be separated by a T,U. [editors note: that is the comma character]

Type in this and try the save command.

```
new
10 home
20 print " save"
30 print "Name your program"
40 print "and save it to disk"
50 print "so you can use it again."
60 end
```

Now to save the file to disk type the following.

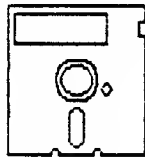
save hello s6,d1,v001

After you have done that type NEW to clear the memory and press return. Now you can catalog the disk by typing



CATALOG. Now to see if it works. Type the following: RUN HELLO. The program will load into memory and will look like this.

save
Name your program
and save it to disk
so you can use it again.



and that is all there is to it.

Load command

I think it is a good time to talk about the load command and the first thing we need to do is load the program that we just saved to disk with the SAVE command.

Type in : LOAD HELLO.S6,D1

The light will come on for a second and the program will be loaded into memory. That is all there is to it. But how do we know that the program has been loaded into memory. All we have to do is type RUN and the program will be executed or you can type LIST and then press return and the computer will list all the lines in the program we will cover more on the list command latter.

A few things you should know.

1. Using the slot and drive in optional.
2. If you misspelled the program name the computer will come back with an error statement of FILE NOT FOUND. If this happens to you just do a CATALOG command and after the computer reads the disk and comes up with the catalog enter the right program name and it will work just fine (I hope).

Run Command

The RUN command is one of the most used commands in the DOS 3.3 operating system. To run a program all you have to do is type:

RUN myprogram.s6,d1

Myprogram = the program name that you wish to run.

S6 = the slot and the slot number.

D1 = the Drive and the drive number.

There are two ways you can use the RUN command.

1. Use the LOAD command to load the program into memory and then type RUN.
2. Type RUN,S6,D1

If you have already set the slot and the drive then you don't have to reset then every time you use the RUN or LOAD command. The EXECute and the RUN command will do the same job although the EXECute command will do a little more. I will talk about the EXECUTE command at a latter date. (QC)



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(QC)

Next Meeting:

January 19th, 1989 - Chemeketa Community College, Building 2, Room 113.
Start time of 7:00 p.m.

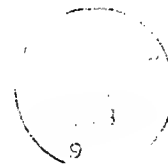
The subject will be the practical use of wordprocessing, presented by Harry Haley.

Be sure to bring your questions!!



USER GROUP
C...O...N...N...E...C...T...I...O...N...

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FIRST CLASS

TO

